

Alc (poor solvent, 445 g) together with 7.0 g of N,N-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide(cyanamide) (adhesive reagent). Then 9.0 g of coconut oil-modified alkyd resin (oil length 33 and 0.56 g of zinc naphthenate (both being dispersing agents) were added and the mixture was heated to 90°C with stirring.

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**Please replace the paragraph starting on page 54, lines 10 and 11 with the following rewritten paragraph:**

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d) Reaction accelerator

An Dibutyltin dilaurate.

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#### REMARKS

**With respect to the amendment of “dibutyltin laurate”**

**Page 25, line 10**

In connection with the preparation of the lanolin -deposited polyurethane resin fine particles, “dibutyltin laurate” on page 25, line 10 is described as an example of reaction catalysts which are usually used for urethane reaction.

However, there is no compound named “dibutyltin laurate”. On the other hand, “dibutyltin dilaurate” (emphasis and underline added) is used as the reaction catalyst in Examples 1 and 8 (see page 40, lines 1 to 2 and page 52, lines 17-18).

Thus, it is clear that the term “dibutyltin laurate” on page 25, line 10 is clerical error and should read “dibutyltin dilaurate”.

**Page 10, line 19, page 32, lines 8 to 9 and page 54, line 11**

On page 10, line 19, “dibutyltin laurate” is described as the reaction accelerator of the coating composition of item 11 (favorable feel coating composition). The reaction accelerators used in the favorable feel coating composition are those which are used for accelerating the urethane reaction, as disclosed on page 32, lines 3-11, and one of the preferred examples thereof is described to be “dibutyltin laurate” on page 32, lines 8-9.

On page 54, line 11, “dibutyltin laurate” is used as reaction accelerator in preparing coating composition of Examples 9-15.

As mentioned above, there is no compound named “dibutyltin laurate”. On the other hand, “dibutyltin dilaurate” (emphasis and underline added) is known as reaction accelerator or urethane reaction.

Attached is F. Hostetter, E.F. Co, Ind. & Eng. Chem., 52, pp 609-610 (1960). This paper relates to organotin catalysts for urethane technology. On page 609, lines 1-13 of left column, it is described as follows:

“In reactions of isocyanates with active hydrogen compounds, a variety of accelerators have been used but often they are colored, have an unpleasant odor, or catalyze undesirable side reactions. Also, their catalytic activity may be inadequate for more novel urethane uses such as foaming of polyether systems. In these reactions, numerous organotin compounds containing at least one carbon to tin bond have exceptional catalytic activity.”

In Table I, catalytic activity data of some organotin compounds in phenyl isocyanate-butanol reaction, i.e., urethane reaction, are shown. The organotin compounds listed in Table I include di-n-butyltin dilaurate (emphasis and underline added), but do not include “Di-n-butyltin laurate”.

From this paper, it is apparent that dibutyltin dilaurate is known as accelerator of urethane reaction.

Thus, it is clear that the terms “dibutyltin laurate” on page 10, line 19, page 32, line 9 and page 54, line 11 are clerical errors and should read “dibutyltin dilaurate”.

**With respect to the amendment of “thermoplastic olefins”**

Because the “thermoplastic olefins” on page 38, lines 14 to 15 is the example of plastic material, the example should be a polymer. Thus, it is clear that the term “thermoplastic olefins” on page 38, lines 14 to 15 is a clerical error should read “thermoplastic polyolefins”.

**With respect to the amendment of “N,N-cyclohexylcarbodiimide**

“N,N-cyclohexylcarbodiimide(cyanamide)” on page 39, line 19 and page 52, line 10 is used as adhesive reagent. However, there is no compound named “N,N-cyclohexylcarbodiimide (cyanamide)”. On the other hand, “N,N-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide” emphasis and underline added) is described as example of adhesive reagent on page 22, lines 13-14.

Thus it is clear that the term “N,N-cyclohexylcarbodiimide(cyanamide)” is a clerical error and should read “N,N-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide”.

A marked-up version of the amendments to the specification and claims is attached entitled “VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE.”

By: **Takashi KITA et al.**

Serial No. **10/055,372**

Should the Examiner deem that any further action by Applicants would be desirable to place the application in better condition for allowance, the Examiner is encouraged to telephone Applicants' undersigned attorney.

In the event that any fees are due in connection with this paper, please charge Deposit Account No. 01-2340.

Respectfully submitted,

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Enclosures: Version with Markings to Show Changes Made  
Copy of document: *F. Hostetter, E.F. Cox, Ind. & Eng. Chem.*, 52, pp 609-610 (1960)

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**Version with Markings to Show Changes Made**

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

**Please amend the specification as follows:**

**Please replace the paragraph starting on page 10, line 16, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

Item 23. The coating composition as defined in item 11, wherein the tin catalyst is at least one member selected from the group consisting of tin octylate, tin naphthenate and dibutyltin dilaurate.

**Please replace the paragraph starting on page 24, line 24, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

A catalyst may be used in the reaction between at least one member selected from the group consisting of polyester resins and polyether resins with polyisocyanate having at least two isocyanate groups in the presence of a lanolin derivative. Examples of the catalyst to be used in the invention include at least one of catalysts which are usually used for urethane reactions such as trimethylenebis(4-aminobenzoate), dimethylethanolamine, triethyleneamine, tetramethylpolymethylenediamine, tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol and like amines, tin octylate, tin naphthenate, cobalt naphthenate, zinc naphthenate, dibutyltin dilaurate and like metal salts, higher carboxylic acid bismuth and the like. These catalysts can be used either alone or in combination.

**Please replace the paragraph starting on page 32, line 3 with the following rewritten paragraph:**

The reaction accelerator which can be incorporated into the coating composition of the invention includes conventional reaction accelerators which are used for accelerating the urethane reaction in the field of coating compositions. Preferred examples of such reaction accelerator are tin octylate, tin naphthenate, dibutyltin dilaurate and like tin reaction accelerators. These reaction accelerators can be used either alone or in combination.

**Please replace the paragraph starting on page 38, line 11 with the following rewritten paragraph:**

Examples of the plastic materials are not particularly limited and selected from a wide range, and typically include acrylonitrile-styrene-butadiene copolymers, polypropylene-based resins, thermoplastic polyolefins.

**Please replace the paragraph starting on page 39, line 13 with the following rewritten paragraph:**

A 60 g quantity of polyester polyol [Desmon No. 2200 (trade name), product of Nippon Polyurethane Industry Co., Ltd.] and 10 g of a lanolin derivative [polyoxyethylene (20) lanolin alcohol, Bellpol A-20 (trade name), product of Nissei Sangyo Co., Ltd.] were poured into xylene (poor solvent, 445 g) together with 7.0 g of N,N-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (cyanamide) (adhesive reagent). Then 9.0 g of coconut oil-modified alkyd resin (oil length 33) and 0.56 g of

zinc naphthenate (both being dispersing agents) were added. The mixture was heated to 85°C with stirring.

**Please replace the paragraph starting on page 52, line 4 with the following rewritten paragraph:**

A 60 g quantity of polyester polyol [Desmon No. 2200 (trade name), product of Nippon Polyurethane Industry Co., Ltd.] and 10 g of a lanolin derivative [polyoxyethylene (20) lanolin alcohol, Bellpol A-20 (trade name), product of Nissei Sangyo Co., Ltd.] were poured into xylene (poor solvent, 445 g) together with 7.0 g of N,N-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide(cyanamide) (adhesive reagent). Then 9.0 g of coconut oil-modified alkyd resin (oil length 33 and 0.56 g of zinc naphthenate (both being dispersing agents) were added and the mixture was heated to 90°C with stirring.

**Please replace the paragraph on page 54, lines 10 and 11 with the following rewritten paragraph:**

d) Reaction accelerator

Dibutyltin dilaurate.